

glabrous or the margins ciliate above; palea very narrow (about 1.5 mm wide between the keels), 11–15 mm long, the uppermost convolute, the lower ones 2-keeled the keels and the inflexed margins long-ciliate above; lodicules none; stamens 6, the filaments connate into a tube around the pistil, hyaline, up to 15 mm long, the anthers 4–7 mm long, apiculate with minutely hispidulous tip (or sometimes nearly glabrous); ovary linear or somewhat enlarged at base when ripe, stipitate, hispidulous, attenuate into a hispidulous style about 1 cm long, then continuous with a plumose stigma about 9 mm long.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, nos. 1214319 (flowering specimen) and 1214320 (leaf-bearing specimen), collected on plain of the Nam Ha, between Muang Hai and Keng Hung, Yunnan Province, altitude 1,260–1,350 meters, February 15–17, 1922, by J. F. Rock (no. 2462).

BOTANY.—*Taxonomic relationships in the genus Gossypium*.¹

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There have been three recent papers dealing with the classification of the genus *Gossypium*: Hutchinson and Ghose (1937), Hutchinson (1938), and Hutchinson (1939). The third of these is a condensed and modified version of the first two. The discussion of Hutchinson and Ghose (1937) on the taxonomy and relationships of the Asiatic cottons calls for no comment. It seems to the writer an accurate and painstaking attempt to straighten out a confused and complicated situation. The treatment of the other groups is less satisfactory. First, a slight error is made in the statement that *G. davidsonii* and *G. klotzschianum* do not cross with cultivated New World cottons. Both in fact do cross with Sea Island cotton (*G. barbadense* L.) but produce seedlings that, although germinating vigorously, die when young through a progressive necrosis of the cotyledons.² Exception must also be taken to the statement that the two Australian species *G. sturtii* and *G. robinsonii* are probably best classified with the New World diploid cottons. About *G. robinsonii* we know nothing except from herbarium specimens, so that it may be removed from the discussion. Information on the relationship of *G. sturtii* to other diploid species is derivable only from cytological sources (Webber, 1935, 1936, and Skovsted, 1937).

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² Dr. J. M. Webber informs the writer (April 24, 1940) that he has obtained one plant from the cross *barbadense* × *davidsonii* which grew normally and flowered profusely, exhibiting the most typical *Drosera* scheme meiotic chromosome behavior (13_{II} + 13_I) of any *Gossypium* hybrid yet examined.